

TIMES AND SEASONS.

"TRUTH WILL PREVAIL."

VOL. 2. No. 6.] CITY OF NAUVOO, ILLINOIS, JAN. 15, 1841. [Whole No. 18.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

[ORIGINAL.]

A PROCLAMATION TO THE SAINTS SCATTERED ABROAD;

GREETING:

Beloved Brethren:—

The relationship which we sustain to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, renders it necessary that we should make known from time to time, the circumstances, situation, and prospects of the church, and give such instructions as may be necessary for the well being of the Saints, and for the promotion of those objects calculated to further their present and everlasting happiness.

We have to congratulate the Saints on the progress of the great work of the "last days;" for not only has it spread through the length and breadth of this vast continent; but on the continent of Europe, and on the Islands of the sea, it is spreading in a manner entirely unprecedented in the annals of time.

This appears the more pleasing when we consider, that but a short time has elapsed, since we were unmercifully driven from the State of Missouri, after suffering cruelties and persecutions in their various, and horrid forms.—Then our overthrow, to many, seemed inevitable, while the enemies of truth triumphed over us, and by their cruel reproaches, endeavored to aggravate our sufferings. But "the Lord of Hosts was with us, the God of Jacob was our refuge!" and we were delivered from the hands of bloody and deceitful men; and in the State of Illinois we found an asylum, and were kindly welcomed by persons worthy the characters of ~~ANGELS~~. It would be impossible to enumerate all those who in our time of deep distress, nobly came forward to our relief, and like the good Samaritan poured oil into our wounds, and contributed liberally to our necessities; as the citizens of Quincy en masse and the people of Illinois, generally, seemed to emulate each other in this

labor of love. We would, however, make honorable mention of Governor Carlin, Judge Young, General Leach, Judge Ralston, Rev. Mr. Young, Col. Henry, N. Bushnell, John Wood, I. N. Morris, S. M. Bartlett, Samuel Holmes, and J. T. Holmes, Esquires, who will long be remembered by a grateful community for their philanthropy to a suffering people, and whose kindness on that occasion is indelibly engraven on the tablet of our hearts, in golden letters of love.

We would, likewise, make mention of the Legislature of this State, who, *without respect of parties, without reluctance, freely, openly, boldly, and nobly*, have come forth to our assistance, owned us as citizens and friends, and took us by the hand, and extended to us all the blessings of civil, political, and religious liberty, by granting us, under date of Dec. 16, 1840, one of the most liberal charters, with the most plenary powers, ever conferred by a legislative assembly on free citizens, for the "City of Nauvoo," the "Nauvoo Legion" and the "University of the City of Nauvoo." The first of these charters, (that for the "City of Nauvoo,") secures to us in all time to come, irrevocably, all those great blessings of civil liberty, which of right appertain to all the free citizens of a great civilized republic—*'tis all we ever claimed.* What a contrast does the proceedings of the legislature of this State present, when compared with those of Missouri, whose bigotry, jealousy, and superstition, prevailed to such an extent, as to deny us our liberty and our sacred rights—Illinois has set a glorious example, to the whole United States and to the world at large, and has nobly carried out the principles of her constitution, and the constitution of these United States, and while she requires of us implicit obedience to the laws, (which we hope ever to see observed) she affords us the protection of law—the security of life, liberty, and the peaceable pursuit of happiness.

The name of our city (Nauvoo,) is of Hebrew origin, and signifies a beauti-

ful situation, or place, carrying with it, also, the idea of *rest*; and is truly descriptive of this most delightful situation. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Mississippi river, at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, in Hancock County; bounded on the east by an extensive prairie of surpassing beauty, and on the north, west, and south, by the Mississippi. This place has been objected to by some, on account of the sickness which has prevailed in the summer months, but it is the opinion of Doctor Bennett, a physician of great experience and medical knowledge, that Hancock Co., and all the eastern and southern portions of the City of Nauvoo, are as healthy as any other portions of the western country, (or the world, to acclimated citizens,) whilst the northwestern portion of the city has experienced much affliction from ague and fever, which, however, he thinks can be easily remedied by draining the sloughs on the adjacent islands in the Mississippi.

The population of our city is increasing with unparralled rapidity, numbering more than three thousand inhabitants. Every facility is afforded in the city and adjacent country, in Hancock County, for the successful prosecution of the mechanical arts, and the pleasing pursuits of agriculture. The waters of the Mississippi can be successfully used for manufacturing purposes, to an almost unlimited extent.

Having been instrumental in the hands of our heavenly Father in laying a foundation for the gathering of Zion, we would say, let all those who appreciate the blessings of the gospel, and realize the importance of obeying the commandments of heaven, who have been blessed of heaven with the possession of this world's goods, first prepare for the general gathering—let them dispose of their effects as fast as circumstances will possibly admit, without making too great sacrifices, and remove to our city and county—establish and build up manufactories in the city, purchase and cultivate farms in the county—this will secure our permanent inheritance, and prepare the way for the gathering of the poor. *This is agreeable to the order of heaven, and the only principal on which the gathering can be effected*—let the rich, then, and all who can assist in establishing this place,

make every preparation to come on without delay, and strengthen our hands, and assist in promoting the happiness of the Saints. This cannot be too forcibly impressed on the minds of all, and the Elders are hereby instructed to proclaim this word in all places where the Saints reside, in their public administrations, for this is according to the instructions we have received from the Lord.

The Temple of the Lord is in progress of erection here, where the Saints will come to worship the God of their fathers, according to the order of his house, and the powers of the holy priesthood, and will be constructed as to enable all the functions of the priesthood to be duly exercised, and where instructions from the Most High will be received, and from this place go forth to distant lands.

Let us then concentrate all our powers, under the provisions of our *magna charta* granted by the Illinois Legislature, at the "City of Nauvoo," and surrounding country, and strive to emulate the actions of the ancient covenant fathers, and patriarchs, in those things, which are of such vast importance to this and every succeeding generation.

The "Nauvoo Legion," embraces all our military power, and will enable us to perform our military duty by ourselves, and thus afford us the power, and privilege, of avoiding one of the most fruitful sources of strife, oppression, and collision with the world. It will enable us to show our attachment to the state and nation as a people, whenever the public service requires our aid—thus proving ourselves obedient to the paramount laws of the land, and ready at all times to sustain and execute them.

The "University of the City of Nauvoo," will enable us to teach our children wisdom—to instruct them in all knowledge, and learning in the Arts, Sciences and Learned Professions. We hope to make this institution one of the great lights of the world, and by and through it, to diffuse that kind of knowledge which will be of practical utility, and for the public good, and also for private and individual happiness. The Regents of the University will take the general supervision of all mat-

ers appertaining to education from common schools up to the highest branches of a most liberal collegiate course. They will establish a regular system of education, and hand over the pupil from teacher to professor, until the regular graduation is consummated, and the education finished. This corporation contains all the powers and prerogatives of any other college or university in this state. The charters for the University and Loggia are attached to the city charter, making the whole perfect and complete.

Not only has the Lord given us favor in the eyes of the community, who are happy to see us in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of freemen, but we are happy to state that several of the principal men of Illinois, who have listened to the doctrines we promulge, have become obedient to the faith, and are rejoicing in the same; among whom is John O. Bennett, Major, Quartermaster General of Illinois. We mention this gentleman first, because, that during our persecutions in Missouri, he became acquainted with the violence we were suffering, while in that State, on account of our religion—his sympathies for us were aroused, and his indignation kindled against our persecutors for the cruelties practised upon us; and their flagrant violation of both the law and the constitution. Amidst their heated zeal to put down the truth, he addressed us a letter, tendering to us his assistance in delivering us out of the hands of our enemies, and restoring us again to our privileges, and only required at our hands to point out the way, and he would be forthcoming, with all the force he could raise for that purpose. He has been one of the principal instruments, in effecting our safety and deliverance from the unjust persecutions and demands of the authorities of Missouri, and also in procuring the city charter—He is a man of enterprise, extensive acquirements, and of independent mind, and is calculated to be a great blessing to our community.

Dr. Isaac Galland, also, who is one of our benefactors, having under his control a large quantity of land in the immediate vicinity of our city, and a considerable portion of the city plot

opened both his heart and his hands, and when we were strangers—took us in, and bade us welcome to share with him in his abundance; leaving his dwelling house, the most splendid edifice in the vicinity, for our accommodation, and betook himself to a small, uncomfortable dwelling—He sold us his large estates, on very reasonable terms, and on long credit, so that we might have the opportunity of paying for them, without being distressed, and has since taken our lands in Missouri in payment for the whole amount, and has given us a clear and indisputable title for the same. And in addition to the first purchase, we have exchanged lands with him in Missouri to the amount of eighty thousand dollars. He is the honored instrument the Lord used, to prepare a home for us, when we were driven from our inheritances, having given him control of vast bodies of land, and prepared his heart to make the use of it the Lord intended he should. Being a man of extensive information, great talents, and high literary fame, he devoted all his powers and influence to give us a character.

After having thus exerted himself for our salvation and comfort, and formed an intimate acquaintance with many of our people, his mind became wrought up to the greatest feelings, being convinced that our persecutions, were like those of the ancient Saints, and after investigating the doctrines we proclaimed, he became convinced of the truth and of the necessity of obedience thereto, and to the great joy and satisfaction of the church he yielded himself to the waters of baptism, and became a partaker with us in our sufferings, "choosing rather to suffer afflictions with the people of God than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." In connection with these, we would mention the names of Gen. James Adams, Judge of Probate, of Sangamon County; Dr. Green, of Shelby County; R. D. Foster, M. D., a gentleman of great energy of character, late of Adams Co.; Sidney Knowlton, of Hancock Co.; Dr. Knight, of Putnam County, Indiana, with many others of respectability and high standing in society, with nearly all the old settlers in our immediate neighborhood. We make mention of this, that the Saints may be re-

couraged, and also that they may see that the persecutions we suffered in Missouri, were but the prelude to a far more glorious display of the power of truth, and of the religion we have espoused.

From the kind, uniform, and consistent course pursued by the citizens of Illinois, and the great success which has attended us while here, the natural advantages of this place for every purpose we require, and the necessity of the gathering of the Saints of the Most High, we would say, let the brethren who love the prosperity of Zion, who are anxious that her stakes should be strengthened, and her cords lengthened, and who prefer her prosperity to their chief joy, come, and cast in their lots with us, and cheerfully engage in a work so glorious and sublime, and say with Nehemiah, "we his servants will arise and build."

It probably would hardly be necessary to enforce this important subject on the attention of the Saints, as its necessity is obvious, and is a subject of paramount importance; but as watchmen to the house of Israel, as Shepherds over the flock which is now scattered over a vast extent of country, and the anxiety we feel for their prosperity and everlasting welfare, and for the carrying out the great and glorious purposes of our God, to which we have been called, we feel to urge its necessity, and say, let the Saints come *here*—THIS IS THE WORD OF THE LORD, and in accordance with the great work of the last days.

It is true the idea of a general gathering has heretofore been associated with most cruel and oppressing scenes, owing to our unrelenting persecutions at the hands of wicked and unjust men; but we hope that those days of darkness and gloom have gone by, and from the liberal policy of our State government, we may expect a scene of peace and prosperity, we have never before witnessed since the rise of our church, and the happiness and prosperity which now await us, is, in all human probability, incalculably great. By a concentration of action, and a unity of effort, we can only accomplish the great work of the last days, which we could not do in our remote and scattered condition, while our inter-

ests both spiritual and temporal will be greatly enhanced, and the blessings of heaven must flow unto us in an uninterrupted stream; of this, we think there can be no question. The great profusion of temporal and spiritual blessings, which always flow from faithfulness and concerted effort, never attend individual exertion or enterprize. The history of all past ages abundantly attests this fact.

In addition to all temporal blessings, there is no other way for the Saints to be saved in these last days, as the concurrent testimony of all the holy prophets clearly proves, for it is written—"They shall come from the east and be gathered from the west; the north shall give up, and the south shall keep not back"—"the sons of God shall be gathered from far, and his daughters from the ends of the earth;" it is also the concurrent testimony of all the prophets, that this gathering together of all the Saints, must take place before the Lord comes to "take vengeance upon the ungodly," and "to be glorified and admired by all those who obey his gospel." The 50 Psalm from the first to the fifth verses, inclusive, describes the glory and majesty of that event. "The mighty God even the Lord hath spoken and called the earth from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof.—Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined.

Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence: a fire shall devour before him and it shall be very tempestuous round about him.

He shall call to the heavens from above, and to the earth, (that he may judge his people.)

Gather my Saints together unto me; those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice."

We might offer many other quotations from the scriptures, but believing them to be familiar to the Saints we forbear.

We would wish the Saints to understand that, when they come here they must not expect to find perfection, or that all will be harmony, peace and love; if they indulge these ideas, they will undoubtedly be deceived, for here there are persons, not only from different States, but from different nations, who, although they feel a great attach-

ment to the cause of truth, have their prejudices of education, and consequently it requires some time before these things can be overcome; again, there are many that creep in unawares, and endeavor to sow discord, strife and animosity, in our midst, and by so doing bring evil upon the Saints; these things we have to bear with, and these things will prevail either to a greater or lesser extent until "the floor be thoroughly purged" and "the chaff be burnt up." Therefore let those who came up to this place, be determined to keep the commandments of God, and not be discouraged by those things we have enumerated, and then they will be prospered, the intelligence of heaven will be communicated to them, and they will eventually see eye to eye, and rejoice in the full fruition of that glory, which is reserved for the righteous.

In order to erect the Temple of the Lord, great exertions will be required on the part of the Saints, so that they may build a house which shall be accepted of by the Almighty, and in which his power and glory shall be manifested. Therefore let those who can, freely make a sacrifice of their time, their talents, and their property, for the prosperity of the kingdom, and for the love they have to the cause of truth, bid adieu to their homes and pleasant places of abode, and unite with us in the great work of the last days, and share in the tribulation, that they may ultimately share in the glory and triumph.

We wish it, likewise, to be distinctly understood that we claim no privilege but what we feel cheerfully disposed to share with our fellow citizens of every denomination, and every sentiment of religion; and therefore say, that, so far from being restricted to our own faith, let all those who desire to locate themselves in this place, or the vicinity, come, and we will hail them as citizens and friends, and shall feel it not only a duty, but a privilege, to reciprocate the kindness we have received from the benevolent and kind hearted citizens of the State of Illinois.

JOSEPH SMITH,
SIDNEY RIGDON,
HYRUM SMITH,

Presidents of the Church.

Nauvoo, January 15, 1841.

City of Nauvoo, Jan. 9, 1841.

Mr. D. C. SMITH:

Dear Sir,

The following letter, received from a gentleman of high standing and respectability in the East, is at your disposal, if you think it worthy a place in your columns.—It shows the manner in which the Church is looked upon by those who are free from sectarian bigotry and superstition, and who are willing to award to faithfulness and virtue their praise, and can witness the great, extensive, and increasing influence of the Church without

R. B. THOMPSON.

R. B. THOMPSON Esq.

Dear Sir,—

It was my intention to have addressed you before this, but a multiplicity of engagements have hitherto prevented, and I am only enabled now to spare a few moments for that purpose.

You are of course aware that an attempt to promulgate new doctrinal tenets in religion, is an enterprise of momentous magnitude, and it is an undertaking, which in order to succeed, will require great reflection, a perfect knowledge of the human character, and determined perseverance—Tact, energy, and talents, are indispensable, and will accomplish much; yet they alone cannot prevail, without encouraging virtue, and discountenancing vice;—general industry and moral conduct must exist in every community, or, that community will totter and be dispersed. A systematic arrangement is also necessary in forming a plan for a new colony—Taste in laying out the streets and squares, and skill in the architecture of the buildings are important.

Now, as regards your tenets, so far as I have had an opportunity of examining them, there appears nothing objectionable, but much to approve; at any rate, some explanations made by you when I had the pleasure of seeing you, aroused my faculties to an extent not often experienced by me, and I am constrained to say, that your views appeared novel, very curious, and extremely plausible—I am not able to discover, why they are not based upon a founda-

tion of truth—And if it be truth itself, what a tremendous moral power can be exerted by the denomination of Latter Day Saints, particularly, if a large number possessing fine talents of good cultivation, co-operate with each other, all acting in unison, applying and concentrating religion, intellect, and science, to the attainment of one grand object—should this take place, as I think it assuredly will, how noble will be the results—what an increase of numbers—what an accession of political influence—what accumulations of wealth, and above all, what a broad and glorious foundation will be laid for building the triumphant Church of the Latter Day Saints—There is no estimating the deep, spreading, immense power, of such an engine as religion—it goes on rising, enlarging, and subduing—conquering and to conquer—Ambition itself can hardly grasp in imagination the almost omnipotent force of such an agent as religion—The project of establishing a new religion, or rather extraordinary religious doctrines, being magnificent in its character, will of course require means adapted to the end, and preparations commensurate with the splendor of the plan—In the first place you want a suitable rallying ground;—perhaps Nauvoo is as good as any,—it being a capital Steam Boat landing, it is in that respect preferable to any that I know. You then want a temple that for size, proportions, and style, shall attract, surprise, and dazzle all beholders—it should be entirely unique, externally, and in the interior: peculiar, imposing, and grand—Then you want clergymen of the highest mental superiority—men of education—men of profound research, subtle, ready logical reasoners, with easy manners, and powerful voices—then you should have such a choir of singers, as was never before organized. Thus arranged, you would see immediately, nearly every person, within a circle of fifty miles, attending your church, and doubtless many of them become converts. School houses should be built directly, and school the children young, for “as the twig is bent the tree’s inclined.” Other sects are acquiring great strength by acting upon the young, through the medium of Sunday schools, and other juvenile institutions.

Your missionary arrangements are good, and should be pushed vigorously. Let those of intelligence, prudence, and pure piety, be employed in this service. If funds for a college could be collected, nothing could be more valuable to you, as though if you would soon have, and send forth to the world, clergymen skilled in science, and calculated to strike conviction into the high and wealthy classes of society.

You will say that I have been sketching schemes for mere worldly advantage, without contemplating the much more sublime spectacle, of a multitude of redeemed souls, prepared through your doctrines, for an entrance into paradise. I have already said, that as yet no sufficient time has presented itself, for me to analyze very fully your tenets, but this I can say in great sincerity, that should these doctrines promote the happiness of mankind here, and secure their salvation hereafter, no person could feel the enjoyment more intensely.—And I probably feel some degree of pride and vanity, as I shall claim to have selected the spot where a concentration of moral power will exist, which shall revolutionize the dogmas of very powerful religious denominations, and teach them to know, that many discoveries are yet to be made in theological science.

Your obt. svt.

MRS. LAURA OWEN'S

DEFENCE AGAINST THE VARIOUS CHARGES THAT HAVE GONE ABOARD.

[Continued.]

I will now call your attention to 2nd Timothy, 2d chap. This know also, that in the last days, perilous times shall come.

2nd. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemous, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy.

3d. Without natural affection, truce-breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good.

4th. Traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God.

5th. Having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof; from such turn away.

7th. Ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth.

8th. But they shall proceed no further: for their folly shall be manifest unto all men.

2nd Timothy. 4: 3d verse. For the time will come, when they will not endure sound doctrine: but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears.

4th. And they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables.

Now my dear readers, can you believe (when your minds are open to this subject) that it takes a long course of study to qualify a man to preach the gospel; when the bible says it is so plain that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. And so it is, when the understanding is open to its sublime truths. And after all their study, do they preach the same gospel that Christ commanded them to preach? Mark 16: 15th verse. "And he said unto them, go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," 16th verse. "He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." And he goes on in the same chapter, telling what signs shall follow those that believe. Now, for instance, suppose they could bring it about to send the gospel to all nations of the earth. What an imperfect gospel they would have; what a variety of opinions; how far short of the original.—Can you for a moment, suppose (that seeing as you must see, that the gospel in its purity was carried from the Jews to the Gentiles,) that when God is about to gather his covenant people home to the land of their inheritance, that he would be pleased, or suffer such a perverted gospel to go from the Gentiles to the Jews. O fatal darkness that reigns over the Gentile world! How little do you know what belongs to your everlasting welfare! Rend the vail of prejudice, and embrace the fullness of the gospel, and come into the glorious liberty of the children of God. As you hope to enjoy a millenium era: as you hope to come into the celestial glory of God and enjoy his presence; Oh! search your heart, try it by the word of God, for it is by every word that proceedeth out of the

mouth of God that your soul is to be tried. Is your foundation laid sure, dug deep, founded upon the rock? Are you prepared to abide the second coming of Christ? How unexpected will that day come to the greatest part of the world! And how could any of us be prepared to abide it, or to escape the heavy judgments of God that are coming upon this nation, were it not for the opening of the prophecies, by men inspired of God; that have the teachings of the Holy Ghost? A gentleman told me the other day, we were not to understand the prophecies faster than their fulfilment. That, indeed, is a strange idea. If that be the case, what is the use of them? "All scripture is written by inspiration, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and instruction in righteousness." And there is a new dispensation given to this generation, and they may now read and understand, and to those that believe, those things that have been kept secret, will be brought to light, and the hidden mysteries revealed. For this generation will enjoy greater light than the apostolic order did. For mysteries that have been kept secret from the foundation of the world, will be made known. For the bible says—"there is nothing hid that shall not be made known—neither secret but shall come abroad." And while you vainly boast of this enlightened age of the world; let me tell you that it is the darkest age we have any account of since the world was created: For why? Because now for more than twelve hundred years, we have had no revelation from God. And man cannot search out the deep things of God. And by searching the bible, you will find that in all ages of the world there were prophets that had direct revelation from God. I have heard it frequently remarked of late, "we are not to have any more prophets." Where do they get their knowledge? I can answer—It is, from the traditions of men. I wish them to tell me what prophet the priests and Levites had reference to, when they came to John. St. John. 1st chap. 21st verse. He told them he was not the Christ, neither Elias; nor yet that prophet. Now it is evident they were looking for a prophet, when he had told them he was

not the Christ, nor that prophet. The enquiry was, who art thou? Then it seems they were at a great loss to know who he was. In the 23d verse, he tells them who he was. Further—Acts, 3d chap; 22nd verse. For Moses truly said unto the Fathers—A Prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you, of your brethren like unto me, him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you 23d: And it shall come to pass; that every soul that will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people.

Now have we ever had any such prophet: that people have all been destroyed that did not believe in him?—No, never, some will pretend to say that it had reference to Christ, but were all the people destroyed that did not believe in him? On the other hand, a great part of those that did believe in him suffered martyrdom. And that man of sin will never triumph over the true saint of God again as he did then. I mean the Roman Catholic church. For God will fight for them and there will be deliverance for those who embrace the fullness of the gospel among the Gentiles; for they will dwell with the children of Israel, in peace and safety. Now I will call your attention to the prophecies concerning the gathering in of the scattered tribes of the children of Israel. Jeremiah 23d chap. 27, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 verses.—33d chap. 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 26, verses. Ezekiel 20th chap. 33, 34, 40, 41, 42, verses. In the 39th chap. of Ezekiel you can read the awful destruction of human lives, among the nations of the earth, about the time of the gathering of Israel. In the 2nd chap. of Joel, you can see where there shall be deliverance. And in the 3d chap. you will find the blessings that God's people will enjoy after their enemies are destroyed. I will now call your attention to the 3d chap. of Acts, 19th verse. "Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the time of refreshing shall come, from the presence of the Lord." Now here is a subject of vast importance to this generation; and how little understood! Now the Jews were not so blind on this subject as we are at the present day. For

they expected Christ to establish his kingdom here, and reign over them, and rejected him because he would not be their king. And even after his resurrection; they asked him (Acts 1, 6th verse,) if he would restore the kingdom to Israel, at this time, 7th verse. he said unto them, "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power. But their mistake was the time; for it is at his second coming that he will establish his kingdom on the earth. But to return to the subject—times of refreshing. It is evident that it has direct reference to the time when all the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord. 20th verse. "And he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you" 21st verse. "Whom the heavens must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by all his holy prophets, since the world began." (Until the times of restitution of all things.) How much is comprised in these words! In short until this earth is restored to its former paradisiacal state, then he will shake the earth and the heavens and they shall roll together as a scroll, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat. And for your fervant instruction read the 3d chap. of 2nd Peter, and the 19th and 20th chap. of Revelations; and you will there see what is to transpire about the time of Christ second coming.—[To be continued.]

TIMES AND SEASONS.

D. C. SMITH, EDITOR.

CITY OF NAUVOO,

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 15, 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

We beg leave to call the particular attention of the Saints to the proclamation of the First Presidency, which occupies a considerable portion of this number, and is a document of considerable interest to the church at large, and we hope that it will not only be received with pleasure, but that the in

structions which are communicated, will be cheerfully attended to.

in order that the great work of the last days may be accomplished, it is necessary, and all important, that the energies and talents of the Saints be concentrated on that object, and if so, they can with confidence expect the blessings of heaven to rest upon them, "the labors of their hands will be established", and peace and glory will rest upon Israel.

Let the Saints make the cause of truth their first great object, hold themselves in readiness to advocate the interests of the kingdom, and assist those, who are placed in authority in the church of Christ—lift up their hands—second their efforts, and unitedly engage in a work so great, glorious, and sublime.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the politeness of Doctor Bennett, we have been favored with the following legislative act, incorporating our city, legion, and university, for publication, which will, no doubt, be read with great satisfaction by all who have an interest in the future greatness and prosperity of our people; to wit:—

Charters of the "City of Nauvoo," the "Nauvoo Legion," and the "University of the City of Nauvoo."

"An act to incorporate the City of Nauvoo."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That all that district of country embraced within the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the north east corner of section thirty one, in township seven, north of range eight west of the fourth prin-

cipal meridian, in the county of Hancock, and running thence west to the north west corner of said section, thence north to the Mississippi river, thence west to the middle of the main channel of the said river, thence down the middle of said channel to a point due west of the south east corner of fractional section number twelve, in township six north of range nine west of the fourth principal meridian, thence east to the south east corner of said section twelve, thence north on the range line between township six north and range eight and nine west, to the south west corner of section six, in township six, north of range eight west, thence east to the south east corner of said section, thence north to the place of beginning, including the town plats of Commerce and Nauvoo, shall hereafter be called, and known, by the name of the "City of Nauvoo," and the inhabitants thereof are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name aforesaid, and shall have perpetual succession, and may have, and use, a common seal, which they may change, and alter, at pleasure.

Sec. 2. Whenever any tract of land adjoining the "City of Nauvoo" shall have been laid out into town lots, and duly recorded according to law, the same shall form a part of the "City of Nauvoo."

Sec. 3. The inhabitants of said city, by the name and style aforesaid, shall have power to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, and in all actions whatsoever; to purchase, receive, and hold property, real and personal, in said city, to purchase, receive, and hold real property beyond the city for burying grounds, or for other public purposes, for the use of the inhabitants of said city; to sell, lease, convey, or dispose of property, real and personal, for the benefit of the city, to improve and protect such property, and to do all other things in relation thereto as natural persons.

Sec. 4. There shall be a City Council to consist of a Mayor, four Aldermen, and nine Councillors, who shall have the qualifications of electors of said city, and shall be chosen by the qualified voters thereof, and shall hold

their offices for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The City Council shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns, of their own members, and a majority of them shall form a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members under such penalties as may be proscribed by ordinance.

Sec. 5. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, before entering upon the duties of their offices shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that they will support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and that they will well and truly perform the duties of their offices to the best of their skill and abilities.

Sec. 6. On the first Monday of February next, and every two years thereafter, an election shall be held for the election of one Mayor, four Aldermen, and nine Councillors; and at the first election under this act, three judges shall be chosen *vice voce* by the electors present; the said judges shall choose two clerks, and the judges and clerks before entering upon their duties shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation such as is now required by law to be taken by judges and clerks of other elections; and at all subsequent elections, the necessary number of judges and clerks shall be appointed by the City Council. At the first election so held the polls shall be opened at nine o'clock A. M., and closed at six o'clock P. M.; at the close of the polls the votes shall be counted and a statement thereof proclaimed at the front door of the house at which said election shall be held; and the clerks shall leave with each person elected, or at his usual place of residence, within five days after the election a written notice of his election, and each person so notified shall within ten days after the election take the oath or affirmation herein before mentioned, a certificate of which oath shall be deposited with the Recorder whose appointment is hereafter provided for, and be by him preserved; and all subsequent elections shall be held, conducted, and returns thereof made as may be provided for by ordinance of the City Council.

Sec. 7. All free white male inhabi-

itants who are of the age of twenty one years, who are entitled to vote for state officers, and who shall have been actual residents of said city sixty days next preceding said election shall be entitled to vote for city officers.

Sec. 8. The City Council shall have authority to levy and collect taxes for city purposes upon all property, real and personal, within the limits of the city, not exceeding one half per cent per annum, upon the assessed value thereof, and may enforce the payment of the same in any manner to be provided by ordinance, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or of this State.

Sec. 9. The City Council shall have power to appoint a Recorder, Treasurer, Assessor, Marshal, Supervisor of Streets, and all such other officers as may be necessary, and to prescribe their duties, and remove them from office at pleasure.

Sec. 10. The City Council shall have power to require of all officers appointed in pursuance of this act, bonds with penalty and security, for the faithful performance of their respective duties, such as may be deemed expedient; and, also, to require all officers appointed as aforesaid to take an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 11. The City Council shall have power and authority to make, ordain, establish, and execute, all such ordinances, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or of this State, as they may deem necessary for the peace, benefit, good order, regulation, convenience, and cleanliness, of said city; for the protection of property therein from destruction by fire, or otherwise, and for the health, and happiness, thereof; they shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen by death, resignation, or removal, in any of the offices herein made elective; to fix and establish all the fees of the officers of said corporation not herein established; to impose such fines, not exceeding one hundred dollars, for each offence, as they may deem just, for refusing to accept any office in or under the corporation, or for misconduct therein; to divide the city into wards, to add to the number of Aldermen, and Councillors; and ap-

portion them among the several wards, as may be most just and conducive to the interest of the city.

Sec. 12. To license, tax, and regulate, auctions, merchants, retailers, grocers, hawkers, pedlars, brokers, pawn-brokers, and money-changers.

Sec. 13. The City Council shall have exclusive power within the city, by ordinance, to license, regulate, and restrain, the keeping of ferries, to regulate the police of the city; to impose fines, forfeitures and penalties, for the breach of any ordinance, and provide for the recovery of such fines and forfeitures, and the enforcement of such penalties, and to pass such ordinances as may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers specified in this act; *Provided*, such ordinances are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or of this State: and, in fine, to exercise such other legislative powers as are conferred on the City Council of the City of Springfield, by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the City of Springfield," approved, February third, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Sec. 14. All ordinances passed by the City Council shall within one month after they shall have been passed, be published in some newspaper printed in the city, or certified copies thereof be posted up in three of the most public places in the city.

Sec. 15. All ordinances of the city may be proven by the seal of the corporation, and when printed or published in book or pamphlet form, purporting to be printed or published by authority of the corporation, the same shall be received in evidence in all courts or places without further proof.

Sec. 16. The Mayor and Aldermen shall be conservators of the peace within the limits of said city, and shall have all the powers of Justices of the Peace therein, both in civil and criminal cases arising under the laws of the State: they shall as Justices of the Peace, within the limits of said city, perform the same duties, be governed by the same laws, give the same bonds and security, as other Justices of the Peace, and be commissioned as Justices of the Peace in and for said city by the Governor.

Sec. 17. The Mayor shall have ex-

clusive jurisdiction in all cases arising under the ordinances of the corporation, and shall issue such process as may be necessary to carry said ordinances into execution and effect; appeals may be had from any decision or judgment of said Mayor or Aldermen, arising under the city ordinances, to the Municipal Court, under such regulations as may be presented by ordinance; which court shall be composed of the Mayor as Chief Justice, and the Aldermen as Associate Justices, and from the final judgment of the Municipal Court, to the Circuit Court of Hancock county, in the same manner as appeals are taken from judgments of Justices of the Peace; *Provided*, that the parties litigant shall have a right to a trial by a Jury of twelve men, in all cases before the Municipal Court. The Municipal Court shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases arising under the ordinances of the City Council.

Sec. 18. The Municipal Court shall sit on the first Monday of every month, and the City Council at such times and place as may be prescribed by city ordinance; special meetings of which may at any time be called by the Mayor or any two Aldermen.

Sec. 19. All process issued by the Mayor, Aldermen, or Municipal Court, shall be directed to the Marshal, and in the execution thereof he shall be governed by the same laws as are, or may be, prescribed for the direction and compensation of Constables in similar cases. The Marshal shall also perform such other duties as may be required of him under the ordinances of said city, and shall be the principal ministerial officer.

Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to make and keep accurate records of all ordinances made by the City Council, and of all their proceedings in their corporate capacity, which record shall at all times be open to the inspection of the electors of said city, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the ordinances of the City Council, and shall serve as Clerk of the Municipal Court.

Sec. 21. When it shall be necessary to take private property for opening, widening, or altering, any public street, lane, avenue, or alley, the corporation

shall make a just compensation therefor to the person whose property is so taken, and if the amount of such compensation cannot be agreed upon, the Mayor shall cause the same to be ascertained by a jury of six disinterested freeholders of the city.

Sec. 22. All jurors empaneled to enquire into the amount of benefits or damages that shall happen to the owners of property, so proposed to be taken, shall first be sworn to that effect, and shall return to the Mayor their inquest in writing, signed by each juror.

Sec. 23. In case the Mayor shall at any time be guilty of a palpable omission of duty, or shall wilfully and corruptly be guilty of oppression, mal-conduct, or partiality in the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall be liable to be indicted in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, and on conviction he shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars, and the court shall have power on the recommendation of the jury to add to the judgement of the court that he be removed from office.

Sec. 24. The City Council may establish and organize an institution of learning within the limits of the city, for the teaching of the Arts, Sciences, and Learned Professions, to be called the "University of the City of Nauvoo," which institution shall be under the control and management of a Board of Trustees, consisting of a Chancellor, Registrar, and twenty three Regents, which board shall thereafter be a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession by the name of the "Chancellor and Regents of the University of the City of Nauvoo," and shall have full power to pass, ordain, establish and execute all such laws and ordinances as they may consider necessary for the welfare and prosperity of said University, its officers, and students; Provided, that the said laws and ordinances shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or of this State; and Provided, also, that the Trustees shall at all times be appointed by the City Council, and shall have all the powers and privileges for the advancement of the cause of education which appertain to the Trustees of any other College or University of this State.

Sec. 25. The City Council may organize the inhabitants of said city, subject to military duty, into a body of independent military men to be called the "Nauvoo Legion," the Court Martial of which shall be composed of the commissioned officers of said Legion, and constitute the law making department, with full powers and authority to make, ordain, establish, and execute, all such laws and ordinances as may be considered necessary for the benefit, government, and regulation of said Legion; Provided, said Court Martial shall pass no law or act repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the Constitution of the United States or of this State; and, Provided, also, that the officers of the Legion shall be commissioned by the Governor of the State. The said Legion shall perform the same amount of military duty as is now or may be hereafter required of the regular militia of the State, and shall be at the disposal of the Mayor in executing the laws and ordinances of the City Corporation, and the laws of the State, and at the disposal of the Governor for the public defence, and the execution of the laws of the State or of the United States, and shall be entitled to their proportion of the public arms; and Provided, also, that said Legion shall be exempt from all other military duty.

Sec. 26. The inhabitants of the "City of Nauvoo," are hereby exempted from working on any road beyond the limits of the city, and for the purpose of keeping the streets, lanes, avenues, and alleys, in repair to require of the male inhabitants of said city, over the age of twenty one, and under fifty years, to labor on said streets, lanes, avenues, and alleys, not exceeding three days in each year; any person failing to perform such labor when duly notified by the Supervisor, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar per day for each day so neglected or refused.

Sec. 27. The City Council shall have power to provide for the punishment of offenders by imprisonment in the county or city jail in all cases when such offenders shall fail or refuse to pay the fines and forfeitures which may be recovered against them.

Sec. 28. This act is hereby declared to be a public act, and shall take

effect on the first Monday of February next.

Wm. L. D. EWING, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. H. ANDERSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, Dec. 16, 1940.

THO. CARLIN.

State of Illinois,
Office of Secretary of State. }

I, Stephen A. Douglass, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of the enrolled law now on file in my office.

Witness my hand, and
seal of State, at Springfield,
this 18th day of December,
A. D. 1940.

S. A. DOUGLASS,
Secretary of State.

The following are the legislative powers alluded to in the 13th section of the foregoing act as pertaining to the City Council of the City of Springfield, and which, consequently, become a part of the charter of the City of Nauvoo; to wit:—

OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

"Sec. 1. The City Council shall have powers and authority, to levy and collect taxes upon all property, real and personal, within the city, not exceeding one-half per cent, per annum upon the assessed value thereof, and may enforce the payment of the same in any manner prescribed by ordinance not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and of this State.

Sec. 2. The City Council shall have power to require of all officers appointed in pursuance of this charter, bonds with penalty and security for the faithful performance of their respective duties as may be deemed expedient, and also to require all officers appointed as aforesaid to take an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices upon entering upon the discharge of the same.

Sec. 3. To establish, support, and regulate common schools, to borrow

money on the credit of the city: Provided, That no sum or sums of money shall be borrowed at a greater interest than six per cent. per annum, nor shall the interest on the aggregate of all the sums borrowed and outstanding ever exceed one-half of the city revenue arising for taxes assessed on real property within the corporation.

Sec. 4. To make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the city, to make quarantine laws for that purpose, and enforce the same.

Sec. 5. To appropriate and provide for the payment of the debt [and] expenses of the city.

Sec. 6. To establish hospitals, and make regulations for the government of the same.

Sec. 7. To make regulations to secure the general health of the inhabitants, to declare what shall be a nuisance, and to prevent and remove the same.

Sec. 8. To provide the city with water, to dig wells and erect pumps in the streets for the extinguishment of fires, and convenience of the inhabitants.

Sec. 9. To open, alter, widen, extend, establish, grade, pave, or otherwise improve and keep in repair streets, avenues, lanes and alleys.

Sec. 10. To establish, erect, and keep in repair, bridges.

Sec. 11. To divide the city into wards, and specify the boundaries thereof, and create additional wards, as the occasion may require.

Sec. 12. To provide for lighting the streets and erecting lamp posts.

Sec. 13. To establish, support, and regulate night watches.

Sec. 14. To erect market houses, establish markets, and market places, and provide for the government and regulation thereof.

Sec. 15. To provide for erecting all needful buildings for the use of the city.

Sec. 16. To provide for enclosing, improving, [and] regulating all public grounds belonging to the city.

Sec. 17. To license, tax, [and] regulate auctioneers, merchants and retailers, grocers, taverns, ordinaries, hawkers, pedlars, brokers, pawn brokers, and money changers.

Sec. 18. To license, tax and regulate hacking, carriages, wagons, carts and drays, and fix the rates to be charged for the carriage of persons, and for the wagonage, cartage, and drayage of property.

Sec. 19. To license and regulate porters and fix the rates of portorage.

Sec. 20. To license and regulate theatrical and other exhibitions, shows and amusements.

Sec. 21. To tax, restrain, prohibit and suppress, tippling houses, dram shops, gaming houses, bawdy and other disorderly houses.

Sec. 22. To provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and to organize and establish fire companies.

Sec. 23. To regulate the fixing of chimneys and the flues thereof, and stove pipes.

Sec. 24. To regulate the storage of gunpowder, tar, pitch, rosin, and other combustible materials.

Sec. 25. To regulate and order parapet walls and partition fences.

Sec. 26. To establish standard weights and measures, and regulate the weights and measures to be used in the city, in all other cases not provided for by law.

Sec. 27. To provide for the inspection and measuring of lumber and other building materials; and for the measurement of all kinds of mechanical work.

Sec. 28. To provide for the inspection and weighing of hay, lime, and stone coal, the measuring of charcoal, fire wood, and other fuel, to be sold or used within the city.

Sec. 29. To provide for and regulate the inspection of tobacco, and of beef, pork, flour, meal, and whiskey in barrels.

Sec. 30. To regulate the weight, quality, and price of bread sold and used in the city.

Sec. 31. To provide for taking the enumeration of the inhabitants of the city.

Sec. 32. To regulate the election of city officers, and provide for removing from office any person holding an office created by ordinance.

Sec. 33. To fix the compensation of all city officers and regulate the fees of jurors, witnesses and others, for servi-

ces rendered under this act or any ordinance.

Sec. 34. To regulate the police of the city, to impose fines, and forfeitures and penalties, for the breach of any ordinance, and provide for the recovery and appropriation of such fines and forfeitures, and the enforcement of such penalties.

Sec. 35. The City Council shall have exclusive power within the city, by ordinance, to license, regulate, and suppress and restrain billiard tables, and from one to twenty pin alleys, and every other description of gaming or gambling.

Sec. 36. The City Council shall have power to make all ordinances which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers specified in this act, so that such ordinance be not repugnant to, nor inconsistent with, the constitution of the United States or of this State.

Sec. 37. The style of the ordinances of the city shall be: "Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Springfield."

Sec. 38. All ordinances passed by the City Council shall, within one month after they shall have been passed, be published in some newspaper published in the city, and shall not be in force until they shall have been published as aforesaid.

Sec. 39. All ordinances of the city may be proven by the seal of the corporation, and when printed and published by authority of the corporation, the same shall be received in evidence in all courts and places without further proof."

POETRY.

For the Times and Seasons.

Though outward trials throng your way,
Press on, press on, ye Saints of God!
Ere long, the resurrection day
Will spread its light and truth abroad.

Though outward ills await us here,
The time at longest, is not long;
Ere prince Messiah will appear
Surrounded by a glorious throng.

Lift up your hearts in praise to God—
Let your rejoicings never cease:
Though tribulation rage abroad,
Christ says, "in me ye shall have peace."

What tho' our rights have been assail'd

What tho' by foes we've been despoiled?
 Jehovah's promise has not fail'd—
 Jehovah's purpose is not foil'd:

His work is moving on apace,
 And great events are rolling forth—
 The kingdom of the latter days—
 The "little stone," must fill the earth.

Though satan rage, 'tis all in vain,—
 The words the ancient prophets spoke,
 Sure, as the throne of God, remain,
 Nor men nor devils can revoke.

All glory to His sacred name,
 Who calls his servants—sends them forth.
 To prove the nations—to proclaim
 Salvation's trumpet, thro' the earth.

ELIZA E. SNOW.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The following candidates for the City Council have been put in nomination by different public meetings—some by one, some by another, and some by all to wit:

Mayor.

John C. Bennett.

Aldermen (four to be elected).

Daniel H. Wells,	William Marks,
Ellis Higbee,	N. K. Whitney,
Isaac Higbee,	Alex. Stanley,
and Samuel	Smith.

Councillors (nine to be elected).

Joseph Smith,	Sidney Rigdon,
Hyrum Smith,	John T. Barnett,
Wilson Law,	Hiram Kimball,
Arthur Morrison,	John P. Green,
Vinson Knight,	Charles C. Rich,
R. D. Foster,	James Robinson,
Wm. Huntington,	Steph. Winchester,
Titus Billings,	Stephen Markham,
Noah Packard,	David Dort,
and W. G. Wilson.	

Elders Orson Hyde and John E. Page are informed, that the Lord is not well pleased with them in consequence of delaying their mission, (Elder John E. Page in particular,) and they are requested by the First Presidency to hasten their journey towards their destination.

Those of the lesser priesthood, in the City of Nauvoo, are requested to meet at my house, on the 24th inst. at 6 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of organizing and regulating that quorum. A general attendance is requested.

V. KNIGHT, Bp.

HYMENIAL.

"The silken cord that binds two hearts."

MARRIED—In Montrose, on Wednesday evening the 6th inst. by Elder George W. Gee Mr. Samuel James of this city, to Miss Mahiah Evans of the former place.

We wish the above pair, a happy sail down the current of life, and should their little bark strike a rock, may it put them in mind of the printer's *xxx*.

—In Ramus, on the 1st inst., by Pres. Joel H. Johnson. Mr. George G. Johnston to Miss Sarah S. Johnson all of that place.

—In this city, on the 12th of November, by Elder Isaac Allred, Mr. Hosea Stout to Miss Louisa Taylor, all of this city.

We wish you well in well doing, and just as well if the printer had been remembered at the in-fair.

OBITUARY.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED—In Warsaw on the 11th of December, Mrs. Hannah Thorp, consort of Elder John Thorp, aged 40.

—In Lee county I. T. Oct. 30th 1840. John Badger, formerly of Vermont aged 40 years.

—In Schuyler co. Ill., on the 22nd of October, Junius C. son of Nathan B. and Sarah A. Baldwin, aged 7 months and 11 days.

FARM FOR RENT.

I HAVE a small farm which I wish to rent for one or more years, situated in Ambrosia, Lee county, I. T. Any industrious husbandmen wishing to lease a small farm can apply to the undersigned on the premises.

GEORGE W. GEE.

Ambrosia, Jan. 8th, 1841.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Journal of Heber C. Kimball, an Elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Giving an account of the commencement of the work of the Lord in Great Britain.

ALSO an address to Americans, a Poem in blank verse, by the late Elder James Mulholland. For sale by R. B. Thompson the publisher.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1841

LAW NOTICE.

SAMPSON and PERKINS, Attorney and Counsellors at Law, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill.

December 1, 1840.—15-1f.

BOOKS OF MORMON, for sale at this office, by wholesale or retail.

All orders and letters for books must be addressed to E. Robinson. Post Paid.

ALSO, for sale by Elder Erastus Snow, Philadelphia city. Price, \$1 per copy wholesale, or \$1.25 retail.

Nov. 13th.